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EDUCATING CHINESE. TO FOSTER BRITISH TRADE. AMERICA AND THE TEXTILE MACHINERY TRADE.

In the matter of the education of Chinese in Great Britain, Messrs. Dobson & Barlow, Ltd., the well-known Bolton firm, have decided to move vigorously, and they have outlined their plans in a letter to Sir Walter de Frece, who has been in correspondence with them on the subject. They originally wrote to Colonel Nall, M.P., who forwarded the letter to Sir Walter as follows:—

From our point of view, before the war English textile manufacturers had little to fear from competition in China. Since the war, however, the amount of textile machinery shipped to China from America exceeds that of all the British textile manufacturers. This is, of course, partly due to the fact that the British textile manufacturers were manufacturing munitions during the four years of war, which allowed America to get an entry into China; but the chief reason appears to be that America, having utilised the Boxer indemnity for the education of the Chinese students in their own country and in China, are converting the Chinese to American methods.

We have been investigating for some time the question of educating Chinese students in English textile machinery, and have been in communication with our agents in Shanghai. We formulated a scheme in which it was proposed that the English textile manufacturers should supply free of charge a large textile technical school in Shanghai, if the Chinese would supply the ground and buildings. It was further proposed that a scholarship should be given for certain students to come over to this country, and finish their education. The scheme appears to be held up owing to the lack of funds in China, and it requires a certain amount of stimulation to get the matter going again.

The matter is an extremely important one to Lancashire, and there are many people who are of the impression that the Boxer indemnity now, after twenty years, is a ridiculous proposition, compared with utilising the money for stimulating the commercial relations of England and China.

To this Sir Walter de Frece replied:—
"The position is that members of Parliament have brought the matter before the notice of the Government, but that commercial interests have been, as a whole, singularly apathetic. Speaking with an exact knowledge of the situation, I venture to say that if commercial men throughout the country had addressed the Government at all on the subject, the Prime Minister would have agreed not to ask China for the balance of the Boxer indemnity on condition that it was earmarked for Chinese education on Western lines, either in this country or in China. I am delighted to see your interest in the matter, and I feel certain that if the Lancashire firms would only write to the Prime Minister on the subject we should all very soon achieve our aims and objects."

NEED TO ORGANISE PUBLIC OPINION.
Messrs. Dobson & Barlow have now replied, admitting that there is urgent need for the organisation of commercial opinion to represent trade views to the Government, and have undertaken to see if this can be carried into effect. They proposed:—

"The textile machinists of Lancashire will be represented by their association, viz., the Textile Machinery Makers' Association; there are probably wide interests outside the engineering world which would join, while we feel that most of the Chinese merchants in London will be able to combine with us, and we are without delay asking them to assist. As a matter of fact, we have been endeavouring to get established in China a textile college which would educate the young Chinese in spinning, weaving, bleaching, dyeing, and textile fabrics, to counteract in some way the other textile school which appears to be run entirely by America, having educated Chinese professors and teachers. We have arranged for the English textile machinists to supply free of charge a complete plant, if, on the other side, they will supply the ground and buildings. The scheme, however, appears to be in abeyance owing to the financial crisis in China, and there would have been further questions to decide as to the upkeep of the school, the salaries of British-trained teachers, and the suggested scholarships which might be given to the Chinese to finish their education in this country."

"It has been pointed out often enough in the papers that for every Chinese student we have in England there are at least 100 in America, and the result has been, most undoubtedly, exceedingly detrimental to British commercial interests in China. Before the war there was practically no American machinery for textile industries imported into China at all, and the English manufacturers had it all their own way; but since the war the American competition is becoming more and more difficult to meet, and we are constantly coming across employers, managers, and technical assistants who have been educated in America, and are consequently biased toward all things American."

"From the list of spinners which have been imported into China since 1915, it will be seen that the proportion ordered with two American machine shops is almost equal to the total spindles ordered with the five English textile machinery makers, and when it is remembered that before the war the Americans had not a spindle in China, a very good idea will be formed of the result of the education of Chinese students in the United States. Our agents in China nowadays find that the chief difficulty they encounter is the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE FUTURE OF SWATOW. OBSERVATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

What the effect of the disastrous typhoon of August 4th may be on the immediate future of Swatow can scarcely yet be estimated, but before that disaster it was showing signs of growing importance. In the Report on the Trade of the port in 1931 by the Commissioner of Customs (Mr. R. A. Currie), which has just been received, opens with the following observations:—

The year under review was in almost every respect a marked contrast to 1930. The victory of the Southern Army under Chen Chung-ming had established peace, but the presence of troops in the district was still a disturbing factor, which was happily removed early in the year, when all available forces were withdrawn to the new centre of conflict in Kwangsi. The feeling of insecurity which had been an incubus on the port for so many years having been eliminated, trade was resumed with great activity, the net value, HK. Tls. 22,121,480, being a record for Swatow and the revenue being also the largest (exclusive of opium duties) collected since the opening of the port. Owing to a prolonged drought in the winter of 1930-31, the first rice crop was somewhat meagre, but, in spite of restrictions on export from Wuhu, the price of the grain fell to normal (\$8) as abundant supplies were available from Bangkok. The autumn crop was fair, although somewhat handicapped by a second period of prolonged dryness, which, however, favoured the sugar and orange plantations, the latter especially providing an excellent crop. The autumn drought affected the waterways in late, rendering transportation by boat difficult, but it is hoped that the channels of the Han, which have been silted up very much, will soon be improved, a Swedish engineer belonging to the Kwangtung Conservancy Board having been sent here to superintend the work. Other conditions were all in favour of trade. Imports found ready markets in the interior: the good crops of sugar, oranges, and sundry vegetables increased the purchasing power of the agricultural population; the recent development of cottage industries—drawn-thread work, fancy cotton cloth, etc.—for which good wages are paid, and the favourable turn of exchange with the Straits Settlements and Siam, resulting in large remittances from Chinese emigrants abroad, contributed to the revival of business. Shipping facilities were excellent, and freights remained low, the harbour presenting a very animated appearance throughout the year, as both freighters and passenger vessels were busily engaged without intermission. In March and April 40,000 emigrants were shipped to the Straits Settlements and Siam, and this passenger trade, which implies the full renewal of business, has retarded the opening of the new Customs House and Examination Shed, which took place on the 29th July, was timely; the new offices, in contrast with the previous buildings, are quite adequate, and being immediately on the waterfront, contribute to the acceleration of business. The scheme for the construction of a band, referred to in the Trade Report for 1931, has not yet been carried into effect, but funds are being raised by the sale of unclaimed fore-shore lots, and work is to begin as soon as the necessary amount has been raised. The Municipal Council have also in hand a road-widening scheme, and a Highways Bureau has been established to build roads into the interior. If these progressive ideas can be brought to consummation, Swatow, which has considerable agricultural and unbounded mineral resources, will witness a very rapid development, to which the cost of transportation and the lack of adequate warehouse accommodation are the chief obstacles. At present there are only two factories of modern type, the Hung Sheng Soap Works and the Yau Hui Match Factory. The output of the former in 1931 was 8,210 piculs of soap, of which one-fifth was exported, one-eighth sold locally, and the balance sent inland. The match factory's output was 122,100 gross, practically all of which was consumed locally or sent inland. It is difficult to predict whether Swatow will become a manufacturing centre: the bean and flour mills which were established many years ago were compelled to close before long owing to the high cost of raw material. The district may, however, develop its minerals, the smelting industry becoming of importance inland when good communications have been introduced, and sugar refineries would probably be set up if special duty treatment were given.

number of Chinese American-educated men who are overrunning all the industries of China, the greater part of which have hitherto been pro-British.

"We hope that the Boxer indemnity will in future be used for the subsidising of Chinese students for the purpose of education in this country, and most of the engineering firms are only too glad to take in a number of them. Yet, as our Chinese agents point out, private enterprise can only touch the fringe of the matter. We have in our works two Chinese gentlemen who are finishing their education in textile machinery. They came originally as volunteers, but since they had offered from America to subsidise their education in that country we were obliged to pay them the same amount here from private funds, in order that they shall, at any rate, finish their education in this country. Just consider what would happen, supposing there were a Government subsidy for the education of these young Chinese—just enough to keep them for the necessary period. We should strengthen our commercial relations with China enormously."

THE CALL OF SWATOW FOR RELIEF. SUFFICIENT DOCTORS AVAILABLE. BUT DISTRICT DEVASTATED. 50 PER CENT. CASUALTIES.

From reports received by Dr. W. W. Peter, honorary secretary of the American Red Cross, at Shanghai, it appears that the Swatow disaster occasioned a larger number of fatalities than was at first believed. A careful investigation of 32 small villages in the districts of Quasua and Changhai, conducted by Dr. and Mrs. M. O. Pfister for the Red Cross, indicates an appalling number of deaths but few injuries or cases of sickness. The doctors on hand are sufficient to cope with the situation, as, thanks to three weeks of sunshine, no epidemics have developed.

Little sickness is reported, but many skin diseases and boils have broken out, especially among children. The dead are probably all buried now, but in some places, especially where people have deserted a village, dead animals are floating in the canals. Heaps of mouldy straw and other refuse are still left in the village streets, but the relief committee will endeavour to have these burned. Not only are the crops destroyed, but much stored rice has been spoiled and can only be fed to the pigs.

Dr. A. F. Grossbeck, of the American Baptist Mission in Chaoyangshih, writes to the American Red Cross of China as follows:—

"Here, as in many other places, the tidal wave was responsible for the larger loss of life. That wave simply lifted great junks out of the sea and hurled them into villages and towns. Three junks went through the building we used for our dispensary. The building was built to withstand typhoons, but it could not withstand the force of those junks."

"All the patients were saved except one, whose body was recovered the next morning. The doctor escaped with his life, but lost everything he possessed. The stock of drugs is almost an entire loss. Many of the containers were crushed; salt water got into more of them and from many others the labels were washed off, so it is impossible to tell what the bottles contain. Our surgical instruments all got a salt water bath and are more or less ruined, in spite of every effort to clean them. On the whole, we are in a desperate condition and the calls for help are proportionately great."

The itemized report made by Dr. Pfister shows a loss of life of from 60 to 80 per cent. of the inhabitants of these small villages. In one instance, out of a population of 225 there were 177 deaths and only five women survived. Many houses collapsed. In some cases the whole village was levelled and the survivors sought refuge elsewhere. The supply of drinking water in some localities has a salty taste, the crops are ruined everywhere and in many places the ground cannot be cultivated until dykes and walls are restored. The survivors have lost everything and relief in the form of work or supplies must be given until they are able to shift for themselves. It is the policy of the Red Cross, so far as possible, to render aid by affording an opportunity for work on constructive reclamation which will assist economic rehabilitation and prevent future similar disasters.—
N. C. Daily News.

YANGTZE PROVINCES AND SUN YAT SEN.

A Peking paper publishes the following:—

According to a letter written by the former representative of the Tsuchun of Kiangsu to a friend in the Capital, it is stated that there will be a new development along the Yangtze Valley very soon. Since Dr. Sun's arrival in Shanghai representatives from more than ten provinces along the Valley have approached him for interviews.

Among them are the representatives of Szechuan, Chekiang, Manchuria and the former Anfu Clique. The activities of these individuals affect the position of the Tsuchun of Kiangsu seriously, as Kiangsu occupies a very important position. Furthermore the Kuomintang agents are now beginning to be active in both Fukien and Anhui. Due to certain influences, it is reported that Tsuchun Chang Wen Seng has also joined hands with Dr. Sun.

It is also stated that the purpose of Dr. Sun's alliance with the various groups is to increase the influence of his party in order to further his aim of constitutional protection. Owing to the important position of Kiangsu in the Valley, the Tsuchun of that province has also decided to join hands with Dr. Sun.

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THE WEALTH OF OVERSEAS CHINESE. REMITTANCES TO AMOY.

Mr. J. M. Macoun, Commissioner of Customs at Amoy, has some interesting comments on this subject in his report on the trade of the port during the year 1931. He writes:—

The gross value of the trade of Amoy for the year 1931 amounted to HK. Tls. 31,986,033 and is a record for the decade. It exceeds the total for 1930 (HK. Tls. 23,043,563) by no less than HK. Tls. 8,942,470, roughly, and that for 1919 (HK. Tls. 20,151,340) by HK. Tls. 11,834,693, roughly. The gross value of the annual trade for no other year during the decade exceeded HK. Tls. 22,100,000. This result would be eminently satisfactory were it not for the fact that imports all through the period so largely exceeded exports, the balance against Amoy for the year under notice totalling no less than HK. Tls. 21,100,000, or \$31,630,000.

My predecessors have on several occasions discussed the question of the settlement of this adverse balance and have come to the conclusion that the bulk of the deficit is met by the remittances of overseas Chinese. Investigations carried out by Chinese bankers would now appear to show that the wealth of overseas Chinese has increased very much in recent years, and that their remittances to Amoy during the year 1931 amounted to no less than \$4,000,000. Assuming that this estimate is approximately correct, it would appear as if Amoy really gains on the total annual trade, including the profits on human labour, and that the balance in favour of the port is, at least, \$12,500,000. Money is undoubtedly more plentiful at Amoy than at neighbouring ports, and the cost of living has markedly increased. It is much to be regretted, however, that the surplus capital available is not invested more largely in reproductive investments, such as the building of railways and the opening of mines, which would provide employment for the population, increase the value of agricultural products, create new industries, and develop this port. It is to be feared that some part of the capital available may even be used to finance clandestine trade.

In the first quarter of the year trade was excellent. Shipping facilities were improved, and there were no political disturbances to interfere with and restrict the growth of commerce. The same satisfactory conditions ruled during the second and third quarters, with the result that the volume of trade exhibited a good increase, particularly in the case of imports. Local opinion ascribed the capacity of the market to purchase increased quantities of imports to the fact that the Amoy people were receiving largely increased remittances from abroad. Apart from this, it was alleged that the cultivation of the poppy in the previous year had been profitable, while credit had improved with the cessation of civil strife. Though trade was good and the revenue increased during the fourth quarter of the year, the boycott started against the steamers of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire introduced a disturbing factor.

The first rice crop suffered from too much rainy weather and the second crop from too much dry weather, so that it was necessary to import increased quantities of foreign rice to make good the shortage of foodstuffs. The need to supplement the local food supply from foreign lands will always exist so long as this province is so poorly provided with modern means of transportation, not only within the province itself, but also from this province to the fertile rice-growing provinces in the Yangtze Valley. Excellent coal is known to exist in the Lungyen district and iron in the Anki district, both within relatively easy reach of Amoy. To carry the existing Changchow-Amoy Railway to the coal and iron mining districts and eventually connect Amoy with Nanchang and the Yangtze would confer an immense benefit on this port and on every district in Fukien that the railway would traverse. Towards the end of the year it was reported that arrangements are being made to push the railroad to Changchow first, and, later, to the Lungyen coalfields. Work on various roads has been carried on during the year under notice. The first section of the Amoy-ma-lu has been completed. Another road, between Shima and Changchow, has also been completed, and motor-cars are daily traversing the whole distance in 30 minutes. The route of a carriage road from Tung'an to Chinbe is being surveyed. In the latter part of the year a company was formed to start water-works for Amoy, with a capital of \$600,000. Funds are now being raised, and work is to be commenced early in 1932.

"UPSIDE DOWN" AT THE WORLD THEATRE.

This fine picture is being shown at the World Theatre from to-day until Thursday night has prompted the following description in verse:—

Said Mrs. Pim, you're a very nice
But marriage is no Paradise.
It dwells me like a stunted tree
I must have freedom, don't you see?

To faithful Pim, who loved his wife
It was the jolt of his young life.
He was completely at a loss
To find a "reason" for divorce.

Beds and pictures, tables and chairs,
And all the furniture upstairs—
Pim turned about and inside-out,
Precedents he had to rout.

But blessings "brighten in their flight,"
As soon as Pim was out of sight.
His wife she wished for his return,
Oh, fields woman, how she did yearn!

Poor hubby, habits had to break,
But then his fortune he did make.
He became a chap of great renown,
See Taylor Holmes in "Upside Down!"

THE PIRACY CASE.

YESTERDAY'S EVIDENCE: MAGISTRATE RAISES A TECHNICAL POINT.

The case in which four Chinese are charged with having taken part in the piracy of the *S.S. Tai Fok* came up for further hearing at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, Assistant Crown Solicitor, is conducting the case for the prosecution, the defendants are without legal assistance.

At the previous hearing Mr. Hazlerigg, in outlining the case said that the police, acting on information received, detained a number of men in Hongkong and that at subsequent identification parades four of the men detained were identified as having taken part in the piracy, which occurred between San Chün and Shan Ali. About 170 passengers were robbed and the commander's department looted.

Yesterday the commander of the vessel gave evidence. He said that on the afternoon of the piracy he was sitting on a chair outside his office, when he heard a shot fired. He immediately ran to the starboard side of the vessel and jumped overboard. The vessel was moving slowly at the time and he was enabled to swim to the stern. There he caught hold of a davit and hauled himself back on to the upper deck and concealed himself behind a stack of eight baskets. He had the keys of the safe with him at the time. These he concealed under a brass rod. Later the robbers demanded the keys of the safe and his foki came and asked for them.

The Magistrate: How did he know you were there?

The witness: The robbers had found me by this time; some watchmen were hiding there with me. One of the robbers ordered me to go into a cabin on the lower deck.

Continuing, the witness said that whilst he was in this cabin he was searched by the robber who took him there. This robber he would be able to identify. He was not one of those in custody and at the time was wearing a red handkerchief over his mouth. He was searched as he was hustled along with others to the stern of the vessel where they remained for half-an-hour. By this time the pirates had finished ransacking the vessel. They ransacked the stern of the vessel first and after driving their victims aft they proceeded to loot the forward part of the ship. He saw two sampans come along side at San Kook, but from his position in the stern could not see what was lowered into them. Later when he found the robbers had gone he went to his office and found the safe open.

Mr. Hazlerigg: But you told us you had taken precautions to hide the key?

The witness: The boatswain came down on to the lower deck and told me that the robbers were demanding the key. I told him where it was. I had \$110 in Chinese 20-cent pieces in the safe.

The witness said that in addition to losing the money and two boxes of cigars he had a quantity of clothing stolen, including a rain-coat, which was similar to the coat produced in Court. The coat produced was found in a bag belonging to the third defendant.

He could not identify the coat by any particular mark, but the coat he had stolen bore the same trade-mark.

Asked by the Magistrate to try the coat on it was found to be his exact fit.

Asked if he had any questions to ask, the third defendant made a statement that he had bought the rain-coat from a second-hand shop. This statement caused the Magistrate to raise a technical point as to whether statements made by prisoners in the Magistracy Courts were admitted at the Criminal Sessions.

Mr. Hazlerigg: It has not been raised here. In the Supreme Court at Home it has been raised and admitted.

The Magistrate: Is that so?

Mr. Hazlerigg: Yes, we had a murder case the other day and the accused made a statement. It was not used as we had practically a clear case without it.

The Magistrate: It always seems unfair in this Court because not one Chinese seems to understand the meaning of: "Do you want to ask any question?" they take it as an invitation to make a statement. It makes me rather chafy about using it.

Mr. Hazlerigg: The defendant may just say one word which might be of vital importance to the prosecution and make all the difference to the case.

A Piracy Guard who was wounded by the pirates, was next called and said that he was fired at, at point-blank range, by one of the pirates when he attempted to draw his revolver. The bullet entered his nose and lodged in the cartilage. He did not recover consciousness until after the robbers had gone. When he came round he found that the keys of the grills had been taken from his pocket. Before he was wounded all the grills were locked. He identified the third defendant as one of the pirates who struggled with him for the possession of his revolver.

At this stage the case was adjourned to Thursday next.

A "DEMPSEY" IN HONGKONG.

KNOCKS OUT TWO MEN AT THE SAME TIME.

TROUBLE IN SPRING GARDEN LANE.

Spring Garden Lane on Saturday and Sunday nights was the scene of some disturbances between American sailors and some British subjects, including naval ratings, soldiers and a European warder, named Gardner, from the Victoria Gaol.

The trouble is said to have started at a late hour on Saturday night between a "darkie" named Anderson, described as a first class petty officer on board the U.S.S. *Tracy*, and two British "Tommy's" and a stoker named Grittain from the H.M.S. *Amberose*.

According to the evidence given at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, before Mr. Lindsell, when Anderson was charged on three counts (1) with assaulting the stoker, (2) with damaging property at No. 6, Spring Garden Lane; and (3) with behaving in a disorderly manner whilst under the influence of liquor, it was stated that Anderson was standing outside No. 6, Spring Garden Lane at about midnight when the three Britishers came along. One of them said: "You b— Yank, what are you doing round here?"

Scouting trouble, Anderson tried to move away, saying he did not wish to enter into any arguments. A minute later, according to the defendant's story, which was afterwards corroborated by two other men from the *Tracy*, Grittain (the stoker) told the two soldiers to stand on one side as he would deal with him. The stoker made a pass with his fist at the defendant, which landed lightly on his jaw. The two soldiers also "squared" up for a fight. There was two of them and one of them, the defendant told Mr. Lindsell, the other soldier turned "yellow" and disappeared. I hit the soldier who remained with my left, and the sailor with my right, and they both fell. The sailor got up again and I knocked him down two or three times. When I looked round for the soldier he also had disappeared.

Later, continued the defendant, "two plain clothes men came into one of the houses to look for me. They said the police wanted me down stairs. I refused to go and said: 'If the police want me they will have to come and fetch me. I did not ask for the trouble; the Britishers asked for it and got it. I takes my beating like a man.'

The defendant, who was a very powerful-looking man, then suggested to the Magistrate that the injuries which had been done to the stoker's head were probably caused by the man striking his head on the pavement when he fell. He denied damaging the door of No. 6. A radio man, named Webster, employed on the U.S.S. *Tracy*, said the defendant was sitting in No. 10, when the news was brought in that the door of a house at No. 6, had been damaged. The defendant had not been out of their company the whole of the time. He was sitting in the house and could not have done the damage. They all went out to inspect the damage and whilst looking at the house the two British soldiers and the sailor strolled up. These men looked across at them in a menacing way as if looking for trouble. He then heard the defendant say to them that he was not looking for trouble. Next thing he saw was one of the soldiers make a pass at the defendant's head. "Anderson" put out both his hands and they both fell; the soldier looked as if he was lying unconscious. The sailor was bleeding at the mouth. He was able to get up and walked into No. 7, where he was able to attend to his injuries himself.

The Magistrate: Is this man (the defendant) the middle-weight champion of the world when he is able to knock-out both men at once?

The witness: He is a very strong man. The sailor was not knocked-out, but I thought the soldier was. He must have "faked," for when I looked round again he had gone.

Continuing, the witness said that when the sailor went into the house he began to blubber, and said: "The 'Yanks' were his best friends." Later the complainant "switched" out of the house and made a complaint to the police that he had been assaulted by the defendant.

Police Sergeant Pott said that when he arrested the defendant he refused to come to the station and struggled violently all the way. With the aid of another Sergeant, in plain clothes, who took one arm and he (the witness) the other, they were able to get the defendant to the Station. At the time of the arrest there were about six to ten Americans in Spring Garden Lane. Four of them followed the struggling man to the Station, where they offered to give evidence in his favour.

The complainant's tale was that he was walking along the footpath by himself when the defendant dashed out of one of the houses and knocked him down. He did not offer to fight with him.

The occupier of No. 6, (a woman) said that earlier in the evening the defendant came to the door and asked to be admitted. He was refused admission. He then started to kick down the side door and to batter down the bare of the main door with an iron bar. He managed to crawl in through the opening he thus made. When he got inside he began looking for somebody to fight, but at his approach they all cleared out and he was left in charge. A few minutes later he left the place quietly.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE BRITISH LEGION.

HONGKONG BRANCH TO REMAIN.

For some time past doubts have existed as to whether the Hongkong branch of the British Legion would be able to continue its existence in view of certain proposals which were to be placed before the National Conference of the British Legion held in London some time ago.

These proposals aimed at the elimination of all foreign branches of the Legion and to secure that its activities should be confined to Great Britain and Ireland. This, of course, struck at the very existence of the Hongkong Branch. It was further proposed that the word "area" should be deleted from the rules and that the word "county" be substituted. Thus Hongkong as headquarters of the Far Eastern Area, not being a county, would not exist if the proposal were passed.

Local members of the Legion will learn with satisfaction that both these proposals were thrown out at the general meeting. This means that the activities of the British Legion will remain world-wide and not confined to Home as proposed.

A further proposal brought before the National Conference was that all contributions and donations should be forwarded to the General Treasurer at Headquarters for distribution. Fortunately, this proposal does not affect Hongkong, and the local secretary (Mr. H. K. Holmes) has received authority from Headquarters at Home by cable that all contributions paid into the local branch may be used for relief of needy ex-service men in the Colony.

In view of the uncertainty of the position, the committee of the Hongkong Branch of the Legion has been seriously hampered in its work for some months past, but now that these disturbing proposals have been definitely rejected the committee will be able to renew its activities. In this connection a meeting of the committee is to take place this evening when the whole matter will come up for discussion.

WEEK-END ROBBERIES.

ANOTHER ARMED ROBBERY.

Mrs. Connor, of No. 6, Basil Lea, Lytleton Road, whilst walking up Babington Path at 2.40 p.m. on Sunday had her handbag snatched by a Chinese. The bag was valued at \$3 and contained \$34.

Mr. A. Hollands, whose house at No. 12, Stanley Terrace, Quarry Bay, was burgled the other day has been the victim of another robbery. This time a watch and chain were stolen from under his pillow while he was asleep. Mr. Hollands did not discover the loss until the morning.

On Sunday evening an armed robbery took place at the Kwong Sing Shop, on the first floor of No. 223, Reclamation Street, Yau-mat, when jewellery and money to the value of \$1,913 were stolen. The master of the shop says that whilst he and his seven foks were in the main living room of the shop at about 8.15 p.m. three men entered the room and asked for Ham Shui Kong, one of the partners of the shop. The master of the shop replied that Ham was not in. One of the men then produced a revolver and seized him by the wrist. The robbers drove the occupants into a cubicle where they bound them. They took the safe key from the master, and were thus enabled to open the safe and make away with the contents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

DIVIDEND FOR THE HALF YEAR.

The Hongkong branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank is in receipt of a cablegram from the Head Office to the effect that at the half-yearly meeting of shareholders held at the Head Office of the Bank at Yokohama on the 9th inst., it was resolved to pay a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum for the half year ended the 30th June, 1922, to add to the reserve fund Y4,000,000 and to carry forward the sum of Y4,900,000 to the next account.

The Magistrate dismissed the charge of assault, but imposed a fine of \$10 for damaging the property, and ordered the defendant to pay \$20 compensation to the mistress of No. 6, for the damage done. His Worship also bound over the defendant in a personal bond of \$100 to keep the peace for twelve months.

What appears to have been a sequel to the fracas of Saturday night occurred the following night when four American naval sailors named John Hensley, Joseph Baker, L. G. Sumner and R. L. Williams, were said to have behaved in a disorderly manner in Spring Garden Lane.

Hensley and Baker were charged before Mr. Lindsell, yesterday, with assaulting Stoker Jones of the H.M.S. *Tunier* and European Warder Gardner of the Victoria Gaol. All four Americans were also charged with behaving in a disorderly manner.

Gardner told the Magistrate that six sailors came along and challenged him to fight. He tried to get away, but somebody aimed a vicious blow at his head. Another sailor threw a bottle at his head which fortunately missed its mark. Police whistles were blown and the police came up and arrested the defendants.

All four defendants denied the charges and said that they were not the aggressors. The Magistrate did not take any evidence, but bound over all four defendants and the two complainants on personal bonds of \$50 each to keep the peace for the next six months.

ROBBERY AND PIRACY.

CANTON GOVERNOR'S POLICY OF SUPPRESSION.

The *Canton Times* in a leading article says:—

His Excellency, Governor Chan Chik Yue, has announced that the suppression of robbery forms part of his policy. The word suppression carries with it the idea of the use of armed force and that is exactly what His Excellency has in mind. To suppress them, then, there must be a resort to the soldiers. This may not be a simple matter for there are inherent obstacles confronting the question. We do not know which kind of soldiers the Governor has in mind. This is not the first instance of China's attempt to suppress robbers by means of armed soldiers. We have noted many instances in other parts of China where, instead of suppressing them, the soldiers were commissioned to invite them to join the regular army. It is an indisputable fact that there are many ex-robbers in the Chinese army throughout China. Some of them have altered their ways and propensities and have thus attained positions of great importance in the military departments. To send ex-robbers to suppress present robbers does make us feel sceptical. In fact under certain circumstances it sounds ludicrous. Soldiers who are not thoroughly disciplined and deeply imbued with a high sense of their obligation to act in behalf of the people of the country can never be useful in such an expedition. The record of some of the soldiers in our Province is by no means such as will make us rely on them for the work of suppression. We are not unmindful of the fact that it takes a thief to catch a thief, but what we cannot fail to bear in mind is the question of the willingness of the thief to catch a fellow-thief.

Governor Chan has asked General Ngai Fong Ping to take up the command of the troops for the suppression of the robbers. The plan is to station troops in most of the towns and villages. Unhappily, General Ngai is none too keen for the honour. Who then will do it? Some say General Chan Wing Sen is the most suitable person on account of his recent successes in this kind of work. One glance at General Chan Wing Sen's forces is enough to convince us that if any body of soldiers can do the work, his forces are certainly most qualified to do so. They were carefully recruited, well-disciplined, and fully experienced for the task. Unhappily, their number seems to us to be too few in comparison with the number of robbers. Besides, General Chan Wing Sen is now having his hands full in connection with the supervision of the Arsenal and the military superintendence of the Governor's forces.

Thus the work of armed suppression is not so easy as it looks. There are other factors that must not be overlooked in this robbery question. If we look into the history of the suppression of robbers and pirates in other lands, we invariably find that unstable governments never really succeeded in the work of suppression. Mexico is a good case in point. To-day, we read of robbers in Mexico rising against the established government under Obregon. Where the suppression has been successful, there one finds the presence of stable government and highly-disciplined soldiers. Kwangtung Province cannot yet boast of a real stable government since the establishment of the Republic. As for discipline among the soldiers, that seems to be the exception rather than the rule.

We feel, therefore, that the principal tasks before the administration are the restoration of a government working in full accord with the interest of the people, and a thorough reorganization of the army so that the same may be a model one. With these two fairly accomplished, the robbers will soon take to their heels, not to the hills but back to private honest tasks. The probability of the exchange will soon be evident to them, and no armed suppression is then necessary.

However, in the meantime, pirates and robbers are becoming quite rampant and militant. Some have even extended their operations as far as Hongkong and we are justly rebuked for our laxity. We are, therefore, compelled to agree with our Governor that troops must be sent to do the work of suppression. It is the case of "something is better than nothing." We, therefore, look forward to the speedy dispatch of forces to the relief of the many towns and villages that are under the constant ravages of the robbers.

SPORT.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS.

One hundred and fifty competitors took part in the largest chess tournament ever held in Britain, which concluded at Westminster on August 10th. Capablanca is top scorer in the International Chess Masters' tourney, and wins the prize of £250. He is undefeated with 11 wins and 4 draws.

Alekhhine (Russia) is also undefeated and wins the second prize of £200 with 8 wins and 7 draws.

Vidmar (Jugo-Slavia) takes third prize of £150, scoring 11 points.

Rubinstein (Poland) is fourth and receives £100 with 10½ points.

Pogorelov (Ukraine) is fifth with 9 points.

The only British prize winner is Yates with 8 points.

Other scorers are Atkins (Britain), 6 points; Wahlisch (Britain), 5; Watson (Australia), 4½; Morrison (Canada), 4.

The Women's Open Tournament has been won by a League, Miss Price.

RUGBY LEAGUE STRIKE.

Professional footballers of the Rugby League threatened a strike last season and requested better conditions. Their Union recently passed a resolution that if the League Committee refuse to receive a deputation the members would withdraw their services for the season opening on the 20th August.

Lincoln Bennett
Hats



HATS AND CAPS
OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.

HATS AND CAPS
OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.

WELL DRESSED MEN THE WORLD OVER
FOLLOW LONDON FASHIONS.

LONDON FASHIONS IN MEN'S HEADWEAR HAVE
FOR OVER A CENTURY BEEN CREATED BY—

LINCOLN BENNETT AND CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG:

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

SODA FOUNTAIN

CAFÉ WISEMAN.

SUNDAES, PUNCHES,
ICE CREAM SODAS,
ALL FLAVOURS
BEST SERVICE. HIGH QUALITY.
LOW PRICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS

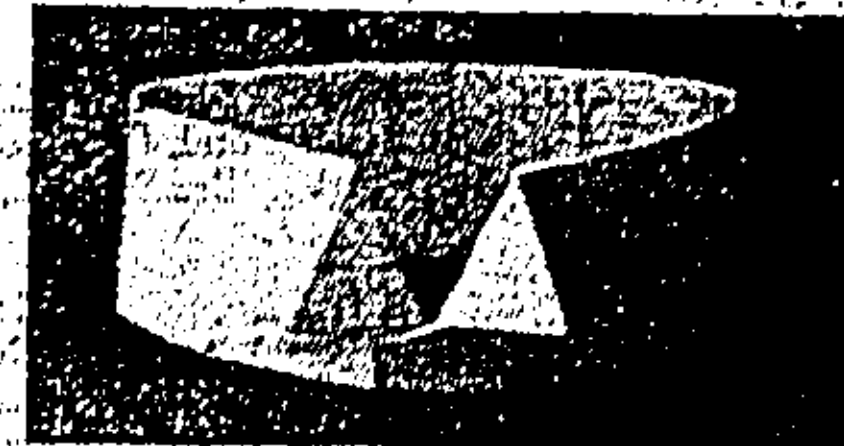
FOR
SEPTEMBER
ARRIVED.

ANDERSON'S

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE C. 3146.

GENTLEMEN'S EVENING DRESS WEAR.

This is a special to with us; great care being taken by our London House whereby we receive only the NEWEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE goods procurable.



New Stock Just Received in
SHIRTS | TIES | SOCKS | DRESS SHOES
COLLARS | PUMPS | BRACES | HANDKERCHIEFS
DRESS SUITINGS
STYLE AND FIT EXCLUSIVE. CLOTHS GUARANTEED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

MR. THOMAS ANDREW BARRY has been appointed Acting Secretary of the above Company as from THIS DATE. By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EIDE, Chairman. Hongkong, 9th September, 1922. [1478]

G. R. NOTICE

THOSE invited by His Excellency THE GOVERNOR to attend the GOVERNMENT HOUSE on FRIDAY, the 14th September, instead of Friday, the 15th September. [1480]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the City Hall on FRIDAY, 22ND INST., at 5.15 P.M. By Order, T. W. HILL, Hon. Secretary. [1481]

"OLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, PORT SAID, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

THE Motor Vessel

"GLENAMORY"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 15th Sept., 1922, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goldard & Douglas on 15th Sept., 1922, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer, including those for cargo short delivered, must be presented on the spot and within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized. No fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 11th September, 1922. [1479]

NOTICE

THE BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

TIENSHIN, hereby invites applications for the Post of MUNICIPAL ENGINEER. The salary offered is £1,700 per annum. Candidates in their applications should state nationality, age, and particulars of past experience. Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be addressed to the undersigned and posted in time to arrive in Tientsin not later than October 1st, 1922. By Order, J. R. LYNES, Secretary. Council Room, Tientsin, August 30th, 1922. [1471]

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

WEMBLEY PARK, LONDON.

APRIL-OCTOBER, 1924.

BRITISH FIRMS in Hongkong desirous of exhibiting at the British Empire Exhibition are requested to communicate with the undersigned before the 15th inst., regarding their space requirements. By Order, D. K. BLAIR, Secretary. Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce. Hongkong, 4th September, 1922. [1452]

MOTOR CAR OWNERS ARE STEADILY INCREASING.

WITHIN the last three months nearly 75 cars have been sold in this Colony. When you buy YOUR car you want to know it is a good one. It takes an expert to know a car and a RELIABLE DEALER to back your purchase. Write or phone for an appointment and I will demonstrate some cars to you that cannot be equalled anywhere near the price. A large variety of cars ready for immediate delivery ranging from £1,000 to \$3,000.

USED OR NEW CARS.

Phone: 1427 & 4006. H. S. KOMOR, Alexandra Buildings. [1441]

The CORONET

TO-NIGHT TILL THURSDAY.

MARY PICKFORD

HEART O' THE HILLS.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

FINAL EPISODES.

JUNGLE GODDESS.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

MR. BOILE CHRISTIANSEN having ceased to be our representative, his power of attorney for us lapses on THIS DAY. THE ENGINEERS OF CHINA LTD., Peking. MOORE BENNETT, Chairman. 15th September, 1922. [1488]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per share for account 1922 will be payable on MONDAY, the 18th September, 1922. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, 21, GORDON STREET, HONGKONG. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, 9th September to Monday, the 18th September, 1922, both days inclusive. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. [1477]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE

THE SECOND YEARLY DRAWING of the HONGKONG CLUB (1920 issue, \$500 each) was held in the Club House on FRIDAY, the 8th SEPTEMBER, 1922, when the following Dividends were drawn for redemption:—

29	186	314	646
31	200	370	621
40	251	419	584
54	258	562	589
150	288	571	753

and will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on SATURDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1922, in exchange for surrender of same. By Order, A. H. ABBAS, Secretary. Hongkong, 8th September, 1922. [1475]

S.S. "TUNGSHING."

STRANDED IN SWATOW HARBOUR.

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, LONDON CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., HONGKONG, are prepared to receive and deliver of the temporary repair, fitting and delivery of the above steamer her stores, apparel and tackle, at the Harbour of Swatow, in a condition of readiness for proceeding to Hongkong. Permits for inspection of vessel as she now lies, will be issued on application to the above. [1484]

TENDER

FOR FLOOD PROTECTION WORK.

SEALED TENDERS marked "LUPAO EMBANKMENT" will be accepted up to 1 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 30th of SEPT., 1922, at the Board's Office for the construction of Flood Protection Work at Lupao, North River, Samshui District, the work consisting of approximately 27,000 ching cutfill and 600 ching stone masonry. Drawings, specifications, and other information may be obtained at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief upon a deposit of H.K. \$25.00. This money will be returned when drawings and specifications, etc., are handed back to the Office. BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG. The Bund, Canton. G. W. OLIVIERO, Chief Engineer-in-Chief. [1466]

TEOFANI'S "KING'S OWN"

SANDORIDES

"CLUB"

CIGARETTES.

Speak for themselves!

Call for free sample.

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS.

FOR SALE.

7 HOUSES in WINDHAM STREET, Nos. 43 to 55. Apply in writing—Box No. 1473 c/o The Hongkong Daily Press. [1473]

FOR SALE.

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 1 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown. Further details apply (485) W. O. HUMPHREYS & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED by October First or End, a Reliable NURSE, preferably English, for a three year old girl with some help, for three or four years, with home passage. Correspondence addressed MADAME DE ROSS, Italian Consulate-General, Shanghai. [1506]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes QV, RF, RU, RW, TH, TU.

LOST: between Mountain Lodge and Peak Hotel, One Gold Bar Brooch with Three Pearls. Box X.L.Z., Office of this Paper. [239]

WANTED:—Immediately—House or Flat on Bonham Road near to the DROGHDA BOYS SCHOOL. Apply to Box No. V.A., c/o Daily Press Office. [228]

TO BE LET:—GODOWN—Spacious 2 storied Godown, situated on the Praya near Bowring Canal and containing approximately 5,000 square feet on each floor. To be let to the end of the year.—Apply Z, office of this paper. [234]

INTIMATIONS

STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, have from the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1922, severed their connection with the STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY and accordingly as and from any date they will not be responsible for any debt or liability incurred by the said STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY. For HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD., J. H. TAGGART, Managing Director. [1476]

STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED have from the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1922, taken over the business of the above-named Company as a going concern and as from such date all outstanding accounts due to or from the said Company shall be received or discharged by the undersigned. Dated the 8th day of September, 1922. LEUNG ENTIN, FUNG TAT HANG. [1477]

PARTICULARS OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee By PUBLIC AUCTION, IN ONE LOT.

On MONDAY, The 2nd Day of Oct., 1922, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

By Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS At Their Office, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece of parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2166 together with the messuages, erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2166 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situated on or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street. Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, and Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers. [1357]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "MACEDONIA."

Arrived HONGKONG on 8th SEPTEMBER, 1922.

FROM ANTWERP LONDON GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed in their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted and Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent. No fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 8th September, 1922. [1472]

J. B. LAL.

THE ABLE INDIAN PHYSICIAN

FROM SINGAPORE.

is now ready to receive anyone who wishes to consult him on the following diseases, viz., Cold, Catarrh, Headache, Hemorrhoids, Ears, Giddiness, Toothache, Running of the Nose, Neuralgia, etc., etc., and GUARANTEES TO CURE the above diseases in less than TWO MINUTES.

I can cure all kinds of Eye diseases as well as other sicknesses and guarantee to cure radically.

\$1,000 REWARD.

A Reward of \$1,000 (one thousand) will be paid to any person who is able to cure the above mentioned diseases within 2 minutes, providing he does not make use of any medicine. The medicine is my own preparation.

Consulting charge ... \$3.00
Visiting Fee ... 5.00
Consulting hours 9 A.M. to 12 Noon.
" 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

J. B. LAL.

c/o KING EDWARD HOTEL,

Room No. 43. [1385]

MRS. HAN INOKUCHI.

TELEPHONE K 754.

No. 81, ARMY ROAD, KOWLOON.

Back of STAR TERRACE.

CERTIFICATED EXPERT MASSAGE

(HAND AND ELECTRIC).

ALSO AT

PATIENTS' RESIDENCE BY ARRANGEMENT. [1397]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

Ye Olde English Lavender Water

distilled from real Mitcham

Lavender of delicate

Fragrance.

IN ELEGANT GLASS BOTTLES

\$1.25, \$2.25 AND \$4.00.

Eau de Cologne

de Luxe

Cloche d'Argent Brand.

An Exquisite Perfume, of Finest

Quality.

IN CRYSTAL GLOBE BOTTLES

85 Cts., \$1.50 AND \$2.75.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Chemists and Perfumers.

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS.

BIRTHS.

KNOX.—At Shanghai, on September 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Knox, a daughter. Both well.

LYDON.—At Shanghai, on September 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Lydon, a daughter.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON.—At Shanghai, on September 4th, MATTHEW BURNS ANDERSON (Messrs. Thane & Co.), aged 57 years.

CARVALHO.—At 2.10 p.m., on Monday, September 11th, CAPITULINA MARIA NORONHA DE CARVALHO (Lily), widow of the late Mr. G. M. Carvalho.

The funeral will leave her residence, No. 10, Bellios Terrace, p.m. Macao, Canton, Shanghai and Japan papers please copy. [1482]

WARE.—At Mokanshan, on September 1st, Mrs. E. M. C. WARE, widow of the late Rev. JAMES WARE, aged 63 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1922.

POSTAL DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA.

THE annual Reports on the Chinese Post Office are always interesting but the one just issued for the year 1921 is extraordinarily so, for besides being illustrated by photographic reproductions that give the reader some idea of the many and diverse ways of transporting mails in China, it includes an historical survey of the quarter-century (1896-1921) of the existence of the national post. At the end of this year, we are to see all foreign postal agencies in China abolished,—if the decisions of the Washington Conference are faithfully carried out by all the Powers concerned. Though at the moment it seems doubtful if all the Powers are bent so intently as Great Britain on the fulfilment of the undertaking, the fact that the pledge was given,—thus drawing public attention so very directly to China's own postal organisation,—possibly influenced the Administration to incorporate with the Report for 1921 the

extremely interesting historical survey of the development of the service in the past quarter of a century which the writer of it has prefaced by a few observations which take the reader back to far antiquity—to the Government posts of the Assyrians and Persians, the Arabs and Egyptians. China, he says, antedated the earliest of these by a century or two, her Government posts having been instituted about the CHOU dynasty (1122-25, B.C.). These posts were later called *Chou* and were served by foot and mounted couriers, and they had their ramifications all over the Empire like a network, which, in 1882, included even Manchuria and the Amur Province (Heilungkiang). In the 14th century there were, according to MARCO POLO, the famous Venetian traveller, 10,000 mail stations, twenty-five miles apart, throughout the Empire—some of them affording sumptuous accommodation for travellers—and there were also 200,000 horses engaged in the service. It is mentioned by the writer of the historical survey that not so many years ago, express couriers, with their coats sealed on them, still rode, day and night, 800 miles to Lhasa, their faces cracked by long exposure, their eyes bloodshot and sunken.

The use of posts for the public—as distinct from Government and officials—is traced back to the reign of the Ming Emperor YUNG LO (A.D. 1402). These postal companies took their rise in Ningpo which eventually became the headquarters of all the private postal corporations in the Empire. We are told that they were most reliable institutions. They carried drafts, specie, letters and parcels, and if such letters or packages were lost by the carelessness of the transmitting *min-chu*, the sum was made good. Under this system strong letter "hongs" were developed, which gradually gained a powerful hold on the loyalty of the people. They utilised every means of conveyance—trading vessels, canal boats, carriers, etc.—and met in every possible way the convenience of the public, "maintaining fast special services where they were wanted, and content with slow conveyances where economy was the first object; keeping open until after midnight whenever it was demanded by business interests, and most attractive in China, making the addressee pay a portion of the postage, usually half." The rates were always moderate for the services rendered, but the system had the fatal defect that it developed the profitable routes only, neglecting those which could not pay expenses.

The advent of the foreign postal agencies is briefly sketched. Such was the disparity, we are told, between the rates charged by the Chinese letter hongs (including the steamer letter-hongs) for domestic delivery and those charged by the alien offices for transmission abroad that the relatives of such as had emigrated to Hongkong, the Straits, Batavia and Australia, resorted to all sorts of devices to get their correspondence transmitted at rates more in consonance with what they had been accustomed to pay. "If a steward or fireman on board could be induced, for a small consideration, to carry the letters, well and good; but if not the *min-chu* were prepared to go so far as to send a special messenger and pay his fare, the cheap passenger rates enabling them even to realise a profit thereby. Such subterfuges were justified in the eyes of the native post offices and their clients, not only by the marked difference in the postage but by the fact that delivery by the foreign post offices was very slow, or even, when the addressee resided inland, altogether impossible, while the correspondence with the native agencies was handled with remarkable rapidity. Before the steamer had come to anchor, the letters would be thrown into boats, sorted out by the agents as they were rowed ashore, and in the hands of those for whom they were intended well ahead of the regular mail."

The survey takes us on to the conception by Sir ROBERT HART of a National Postal Service for China. The idea seems to have worked in his brain from 1891 onwards, but it was not until March, 1896, that an Imperial Decree appeared creating an Imperial Post for all China, to be organised on Western lines. It was run in association with the Maritime Customs Administration until 1911 when the Postal service was separated from the Customs and placed under the control of its own Board. Its development has been remarkable. The extent to which postal communications in the interior have been established may be gathered from the fact that the combined length of what are called the major and minor lines is now 337,900 li (212,000 miles). To this

has to be added steamer and boat lines and railways, bringing up the total to 733,300 li. The Service has a foreign staff of 23 commissioners, 10 deputy commissioners, and 70 assistants, and a Chinese staff totalling 31,843. Last year the Chinese Post Office handled a grand total of 442 millions of "mail matter." An examination of a comparative table shows that the grand total is contributed to by ordinary, registered express and insured letters, and it is worthy of special mention, says the report, that except in the case of insured letters, the results have been doubled in six years. The total number of places in China provided with postal facilities at the close of the year was 35,452, and the service is being steadily extended. M. ROUSSU, the officiating co-Director-General, says in his report that "the gratifying testimony of the Conference (at Washington) as to the general constitution and standard of efficiency of the Chinese Post Office comes to us not only as an encouragement but as a call to mobilise the whole service in all its parts and functions for the future of wider duties and responsibilities that lies before us." Certainly great as have been the achievements of the Chinese Post Office in the past twenty-five years, the next twenty-five years must witness developments which will make the present statistics appear insignificant.

Mr. T. A. Barry has been appointed, Acting Secretary of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Proposals for the re-arrangement of the Central Cemetery at Kowloon will be considered by the Sanitary Board to-day.

It is advertised that the annual general meeting of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society will take place on Friday, the 22nd inst.

Among the passengers who arrived by the B.I.S.N. Co.'s s.s. *Takada* from Japan on Sunday were the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr and Mrs. Parr.

Philatelists will find in the Report on the Chinese Post Office for 1921, just issued, a very useful "note on the Postage Stamps of China" and plates showing representative types of all the postage stamps of China, 1878-1921.

The police had a gruesome find during the week-end. A camphor-wood box was discovered in an isolated spot between Glenalee and Albany Road. On being opened the box was found to contain the body of a Chinese male aged about 35 years. The body, which showed signs of foul play, was removed to the public mortuary.

The general balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij (Netherlands Trading Society) to 31st December, 1921, show that the net profits amount to f. 6,329,507.82 (£637,454), out of which, after providing for the Statutory Reserve to the extent of f. 465,061.56 (£46,506), a dividend of 7 per cent. has been declared.

The Oriental Commercial Bank, Ltd., yesterday opened its new premises which are situated at No. 25, Des Voeux Road, just beyond the Post Office Building. The Bank has been organised by Chinese capitalists, under British charter, with an authorised capital of \$5,000,000. The bank aims principally at establishing business relationship with Chinese communities abroad.

On Saturday afternoon, the steamer *Ziung Chow* collided with a small fishing boat at Chaiwan. The occupants of the small boat were thrown into the water and two children were drowned. The body of one of the children has been recovered. The remainder of the occupants were rescued by fishing boats in the neighbourhood. The capsized junk was later towed into Shaukiwan by a Taikoo Dock tug boat.

Capitulina Maria Noronha de Carvalho (Lily), whose death is announced died of heart failure, at her residence No. 10, Bellios Terrace at 2.10 p.m. yesterday. She had been ailing for some time. Mrs. Carvalho is the second daughter of the late Mr. D. Noronha who was the founder and sole proprietor of the firm of Noronha & Co., Government printers. Her late husband, Mr. G. M. Carvalho was for many years a book-keeper with the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. and the Canton Fire Insurance Co. He retired on pension on account of blindness. At his death seven years ago, through the generosity of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., who are the agents for these two insurance companies, the widow was granted the pension of her late husband. Mrs. Carvalho left two married daughters, six grand-sons and one grand-daughter to mourn for her.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.)
THE NEAR EAST SITUATION.
LONDON NEWSPAPERS ANXIOUS.

LONDON, September 10th.
The anxiety shown in the London papers regarding the Near East situation is tempered by a note of confidence that the Allies are bound speedily to arrange a common front in their own interests, and they welcome indications in the French Press voicing a desire for the realisation of this.

All agree that the situation demands speedy and firm handling, and they foresee a swift march of events in diplomatic quarters during the next few days.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Military Correspondent discusses the possibility of withdrawing the garrison from the Straits unless we are sure that our Allies will stand by us, or that we are able alone, or with other help to hold it ourselves. But this is a contingency nowhere else entertained. On the contrary, the unanimous opinion is that the freedom of the Straits must be the cardinal point of British policy.

The *Daily Telegraph* insists on immediate private conversations between the Allies before the Turkish peace terms are discussed. The paper anticipates that Kemal is too wise to advance extreme demands, but declares that the French attempt to distinguish between Thrace and Constantinople is a vain delusion, since the reinstatement of the former by the Turks is bound to affect the control of Constantinople.

AN APPALLING SITUATION.
The *Daily News* says the situation is calculated to appal the wisest statesmanship. The powers are now unable to avoid a definite decision if they wish to avoid another disastrous upheaval in the Balkans, and perhaps even beyond. It demands giving something more than paper security to minorities whose miseries are a scandal to civilisation.

The *Daily Mail* declares that the problem is too critical to be handled any longer by amateurs. A sound policy must be followed, taking into account Imperial responsibilities, and there must be a clear understanding with France.

Writing in the *Westminster Gazette*, Mr. J. A. Spender champions M. Venizelos' original idea of Balkan federation, thus obtaining a settlement through the peoples most interested and who alone can be relied on to maintain it.

NEW GREEK CABINET FORMED.
ATHENS, September 10th.
M. Calogropoulos has taken the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs. M. Triandafylakos has formed a Cabinet.

EARLIER CABLES.
KING CONSTANTINE'S PROCLAMATION.

ATHENS, September 10th.
Troops returning from Anatolia were landed at Piræus in the most orderly manner.
King Constantine, in a Proclamation, exhorts the people to bear the terrible trial with patience and courage. The Proclamation refers to the glorious deeds of the Army in the past, and says: "It is the King's will to do what the Constitution allows and the nation's interests imposed upon me. I confidently expect a demonstration of your known virtues of patriotism and concord."

JINGOISTIC FRENCH PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, September 10th.
If French Press comments are an indication, the Anglo-French Entente was never in greater danger than to-day as a result of the Kemal victories, according to Paris papers, which continue to talk of Mustapha's success almost as if it were a British defeat.

The *Petit Parisien* urges that French troops be immediately despatched to Bigna and other districts on the eastern shores of the Sea of Marmora, where, it alleges, British contingents have replaced Greeks. The newspaper patronisingly suggests that if the Kemalists advance northwards to attack these British contingents, the latter will doubtless welcome the intervention of French troops, and that the Turks are unlikely to refuse a French request to refrain from an attack upon the British.

The *Matin*, referring to reports that Kemalists have been surreptitiously equipped with French arms, asserts that certain Greeks a year ago supplied Mustapha with machine guns and rifles, and declares that the British Government must be disillusioned if they think French soldiers will participate in a pro-Greek crusade. "All that we can give Britain is advice that terms must be made with an enemy whom one cannot beat," says that journal.

(Continued on 10th of next column.)

LATEST CABLES.
BELGO-GERMAN REPARATION NEGOTIATIONS.

FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS NOT TAKEN TRAGICALLY.

LONDON, September 10th.
The failure of the Belgo-German negotiations is not taken tragically in Berlin, partly, doubtless, owing to the prospect of an early resumption.

GERMAN PRESS' OPINIONS.
The *Vorwärts* hopes that the Reparations Commission will not now automatically enforce its decision, that if Germany failed to reach an agreement with Belgium, she should secure her financial obligations to the end of the year by depositing gold abroad.

The *Germania* is convinced that Belgium will accept the extension of six months' Treasury Bills if the Reparations Commission does not object.

THE FEELING IN ALLIED CAPITALS.

This possibility is not admitted in the Allied capitals, as it would necessitate the other Allies consent to forego their share of the reparations after the end of the year, and this is regarded as most unlikely, especially in view of the phrase in M. Poincaré's speech at Meaux, yesterday, reiterating the determination to recover debts from Germany, and, if necessary, take strong independent action. The present alternative seems to be the deposit of gold abroad, which is regarded unfavourably in London, as heralding the further depreciation of the mark.

EARLIER CABLES.

POSTAL STRIKE IN IRELAND.
GOVERNMENT WILL PREVENT INTIMIDATION.

LONDON, September 10th.
The Irish postal employees struck at six in the evening, after rejecting the Government's offer to spread the reductions of wages over three months. A manifesto issued by the Government denies the right of civil servants to strike, and says that picketing will not be allowed as in the case of industrial disputes. The Government will use all its forces to prevent intimidation of loyal officials.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND INTERRUPTED.

LATER.
Telegraphic communication between England and Ireland has ceased as the result of the postal strike.

ANGLO-AMERICAN YACHT CUP.

AMERICANS LEADING IN FIRST RACE.
OYSTER BAY (Long Island), September 10th.

Four English and four American six-metre yachts competed in the first of six team races for the Anglo-American Cup. The Americans to-day scored 20 and the English 10 points.

MORE SOBER ADVICE BY OTHER NEWSPAPERS.

There are indications, however, that others besides the *Action Française* are alive to the danger of the Kemalists dictating terms to the Allies in regard to Constantinople as indicated by the Kemal envoy, Ferid Bey. The *Echo National* draws attention to the danger to Beirut of Turkish occupation of Smyrna, and says that France must not forget Turkey's attitude in the great war; while the *Temps* says it is unthinkable that the Turks will try to force the hands of the Allies as regards Constantinople or the Dardanelles, or raise a threat of Turkish co-operation in Thrace.

Another factor making for the triumph of more sober views in France is the fear of her protégé nations of the Little Entente of Turkish re-entry into Thrace.

SCOPE OF THE VENICE CONFERENCE.

That the character of the Venice conference will be radically changed is indicated in a Note presented to the Quai d'Orsay yesterday by the Italian Charge d'Affaires inviting France to co-operate with the British and Italian Governments in sending representatives to meet the Turkish and Greek representatives at Venice to discover the possibility of establishing a preliminary basis of peace.

According to Paris messages, French diplomatic circles consider a suspension of hostilities necessary before a conference can be held, and such suspension entirely concerns the opposing General Staffs. As, however, steps have already been taken at Angora to secure an armistice, it is hoped that the conference at Venice may open in mid-September.

In connection with the rumours that Constantine may abdicate and that M. Venizelos may be recalled, it is perhaps significant that M. Venizelos arrived in Paris to-day from St. Moritz.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS DISCUSSION.
THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

GENEVA, September 10th.

The Fifth Commission of the League of Nations discussed the opium traffic and unanimously passed a resolution, proposed by Professor Gilbert Murray, amended in accordance to a suggestion by Lord Chelmsford, asking the Governments belonging to the International Opium Convention not to consent to give licences for the importation of opium, and other narcotics to which the Convention applies, to natives of countries which have not ratified or enforced the Convention and which have not adopted the system of control of exports and imports approved by the Assembly of the League on Sept. 30th, 1921. The Commission considers the question important and urgent, but recognising its complicated technical character, is of opinion that the subject should be examined in detail by the Consultative Committee on Opium before definite measures are taken. Therefore, it recommends the Assembly to ask the Council to convene the Consultative Committee as soon as possible to study the question, and if the Committee reports favourably, that the Council be asked to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee and not refer them again to the Assembly.

COL. JOHN WARD ON LEAGUE'S GENEROUS EMOLUMENTS.

GENEVA, September 10th.
The Finance Commission of the League of Nations appointed the Japanese Mr. Adachi, as its reporter. Two Sub-Commissions were appointed to examine the financial position of the League and the financial aspect of the final installation of the International Labour Office respectively.

Colonel John Ward, who was appointed a member of the second sub-commission, in a speech, contrasted the retrenchments by public departments in England with the generous emoluments of the League officials. He said typists of the Secretariat received a larger salary than he did as an M.P.

The Budget for 1933 of the League and the International Labour Office exceeds 25,000,000 gold francs.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE IN RUSSIA.

LEASE GRANTED TO ANGLO-RUSSIAN CO.

BERLIN, September 10th.
An agreement has been signed here today by Mr. Leslie Urquhart, on behalf of the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Company, and M. Krassin, on behalf of the Soviet Government by which the former obtains a ninety-nine years' lease of properties in the Urals and Siberia which the Company previously owned or leased, and secures the right to make its own arrangements with workmen on the usual British trade-union terms. The Company received compensation, partly in cash, partly in bonds, for damage to properties through destruction or nationalisation. Russian circles in Berlin are jubilant, declaring this the largest Anglo-Russian undertaking since the establishment of the Soviet.

BRAZIL'S NEW FEDERAL CAPITAL.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 10th.
The first stone of Brazil's future federal capital was laid on the general plateau south of the State of Goyaz.

"HEART OF THE HILLS."

MARY PICKFORD AS A MURDERESS.

It is somehow difficult to picture smiling Mary Pickford—"the world's sweetheart" as she is called—as a potential murderess. Yet, that is a role which she sustains with complete success in "Heart of the Hills," the new picture which came to the Coronet yesterday.

It is a story of a feud amongst the mountains of Kentucky. True to a death-bed compact, Mary, as the sturdy little heroine of the piece, shakes her curls and "gets after" the man who murdered her father. Running parallel with the trail of vengeance she treads so grimly are pleasant paths of love along which she occasionally strays. Her heritage is sliced from her by a gang of land grabbers and she heads the Ku-Klux-Klan nightriders who go forth and slay the leader of the gang. Falsely accused of having fired the fatal shot, she is brought to trial but the case falls through when every jurymen gets up and claims that it was his finger that pressed the trigger. So the story goes on till it reaches its great crisis—the moment when the heroine comes face to face with her father's slayer.

Passengers leaving the port of Amoy last year numbered 780 foreigners and 451,644 Chinese, while passengers arriving at Amoy were 1,019 foreigners and 415,063 Chinese. Competition for the passenger traffic to Singapore was so keen at one period, says the Commissioner of Customs, that the rate for a steerage passage fell as low as 50 cents per head. Emigration from this province is always very great, and must continue so while work at home is insufficient to employ all the labour available and when the demand for labour is good in foreign countries. The tendency, however, is for the bulk of the labourers to return to their native land as soon as they have accumulated enough savings to enable them to live in comfort at home.

ALLIED DEBTS.
MR. WICKHAM STEED ON REPARATIONS.
"BIG LEAD" NEEDED.

Mr. Wickham Steed, the Editor of *The Times*, was entertained at luncheon in the Café Royal on July 27th, by the Foreign Press Association of London. Mr. J. de Marsillac (*Le Journal*) presided, and there were present representatives of the leading newspapers of France, Italy, Switzerland, Japan, the United States, Greece, Sweden, and Yugoslavia.

The Chairman, proposing the health of "Our Guest," said they were all very proud to greet Mr. Wickham Steed, firstly because he had been really one of themselves, for he had occupied in the hierarchy of journalism the very position they occupied to-day. He had been for years a very brilliant foreign correspondent in Paris, Rome, Berlin, and Vienna, without mentioning innumerable other places; and they were proud to welcome him that day as editor of what was, in his (*de Marsillac's*) opinion, the premier newspaper in Europe. There was another reason why they welcomed Mr. Steed. He had always held that sincerity was greater and more important than politics or patriotism. For Mr. Steed to speak out his mind was really as essential and as imperative as the very act of breathing. Even in regard to France, he could be most painfully truthful and critical—and he knew Mr. Steed loved France, and he was sure that history would say some day how both Great Britain and France owed much to him for certain action he took in critical and even in decisive times.

THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. Wickham Steed, in reply, said he was not one of those admirable people whom their American colleagues sometimes called "trained seals," because they were expected to give special performances on great occasions. He had been for nearly twenty years a resident correspondent abroad, a regular, ordinary journeyman of a fellow, who assumed the telegraph office nightly with his prose. Therefore, he knew how hard was the work of foreign correspondents. He knew that their lives were often thankless, but he also knew that their work might be extremely useful if they were animated by the feeling that they had a duty to the country where they lived, and a duty to the country to which they belonged, if they believed in telling the truth as they saw it, quite sincerely, without fear or favour, with no susceptibility to intimidation or to flattery.

Foreign correspondents sometimes needed that great gift of the gods, "a thick skin." Those who were not gifted from birth with pachydermatous qualities, and who writhed under misrepresentation or denunciation, might find a sense of humour a very good substitute. He remembered once in Rome, more than twenty years ago, he wrote what he thought was a very good article about the Italian Government. It distributed praise and blame with conscientious impartiality, but an Italian semi-official organ seized upon it, and reproduced it ostensibly in *extenso*, but carefully expunged all the blame. Thereupon the Vatican organ published a violent denunciation of this miscreant correspondent, whom it believed to have received, at the expense of the down-trodden Italian taxpayer, many thousand lire notes in order thus to beland an oppressive Government. He secured publication of a full translation of the article, whereupon the Vatican organ waxed loud in its praise of the magnificent and courageous fellow who had denounced the abominable Italian Government as it deserved. Afterwards, in Vienna, if he said anything good of the Hungarian Government, it was said he was in the pay of the Magyars; and later on, if he perceived there might be something praiseworthy in the action of the Austrian Government, he was assailed in Hungary for receiving money from Austrian coffers.

During the war, when he was thought to entertain pernicious ideas on the Adriatic question, and particularly on the subject of Fiume, he was suddenly promoted to the position of "one of the largest shareholders in the Cunard Line," and was called "an international filibuster," or "a noted agent of Jacob Schiff." By that time he was afraid his skin had become somewhat thicker, and he regretted to admit that these compliments cost him no more sleep than the recent attribution to him of "deliberate and malicious inventions," or even the declaration that he had lodged in the same hotel as the French delegation in a place that should be nameless. As a matter of fact, telegraphic records showed that he was placed in that hotel by the kindness of the Italian official organization, through the good offices of his friend, the Marquis Visconti Venosta, who obtained for him quarters near the sky in the very excellent company of some old Italian official friends. Later on, the bulk of that hotel was allotted to the experts of the French Delegation, and afterwards, to the Polish Delegation. Such trivial or interested misrepresentations ought never to deflect them for a moment from what they honestly believed to be their duty. It was only on the basis of the utmost frankness towards the readers of their public, that they could ever make of the Press that great regenerating influence it ought to be and could be, when it was animated by the true sense of its responsibility towards the public weal.

CREDITORS AND DEBTORS.

The countries that represented were to-day in a position of no little danger. The war, the consequences of the war, the mistakes made at the Peace Conference, and the mistakes made since had placed them in a position in which they verily stood almost on the verge of the abyss. The position was all the more dangerous because they were not sustained now by that enthusiasm or that indignation at the wickedness of their foes that sustained them during the war. They

had come down to what might appear to be a sordid level of pounds, shillings and pence, or dollars and cents, or francs and lire, or even marks. The subjects that were preoccupying the Allied and the ex-enemy Governments and the Government of the United States were reparations on the one hand and inter-Allied indebtedness on the other. He believed the moment had come when a big lead was necessary, when those who strove through the war, who believed sincerely in the ideals we proclaimed during the war, ought to set themselves deliberately to realize those ideals in financial practices. France might wish, and rightly wish, that the initiative should come from her. He, as a quite impotent Englishman, hoped and believed it should come from this country, and for this reason, that we happened to be in a more solvent position than any other country among the Allies.

But there were limitations upon our action. We were creditors in regard to the Continent of Europe, and as creditors we were entitled to employ language of a certain kind, but we were debtors as regards the United States, and towards the United States we were not entitled to employ the same language. That was the vital distinction. He believed that this country ought without delay to say to the United States, "We owe you approximately one thousand millions sterling. That is a business obligation, which we incurred; it is true, not on our own behalf, but on behalf of others, but as business people we intend fully to recognize that obligation, and we intend to make arrangements for paying it off in the way that will suit you best. Britain should then turn to her Allies and say, 'We lent you money, but it really amounted to the pooling of our resources for the prosecution of the greatest struggle recorded in history.' We could not enforce repayment of that debt. Therefore, we might agree to liquidate it in such a way as to help to stabilize European exchanges and to leave no trace of humiliation behind. His American colleagues might say that that would place the United States in an invidious position. Here again he wished to be quite frank. Without the help of the United States the war could not have been won. Having much to lose and little to gain by intervention, they came in under the influence of a great wave of idealism and stayed in until victory was achieved. But having rendered us the services they rendered, and being not a little disheartened by the spectacle of European dissensions which had followed the war, they had withdrawn somewhat into their own continent, and certain tendency towards aloofness had grown up again.

If it was suggested, "You people in the United States are wealthy, you ought to cancel the debts of Europe," they might reply, "But that means we have to pay more taxes, for if Europe does not pay, we shall have to pay." United States Treasury did not merely idle out the gold from an inexhaustible reserve. It took the money it lent from the pockets of its own citizens, and the great bulk of those citizens were hardworking men and women, who in many cases relied upon the interest on the dollars they placed in Liberty Bonds for their ordinary sustenance. We must understand these things and realize that every proposal on the part of Europe that the United States should cancel or diminish debt resolved itself in American minds into a proposal that they should make sacrifices for peoples who could not agree among themselves, and who, instead of agreeing to diminish their reciprocal burdens and to co-operate in order to produce a better future, preferred to quarrel. Therefore, he said, "Let this country that owed a certain sum to the United States say, 'It is a business proposition, I owe you the money. I cannot pay it now, but I can pay a certain amount of interest, and I will give you my bond for the rest. Whether it will be in your interest or not to receive the rest, is your business. My business is to pay.'"

AN OFFER TO GERMANY.

This country, having said that, should then turn towards Europe and say in turn to France, Italy, Belgium, Yugoslavia, and the others:—"You owe me so much. We have been perhaps a little optimistic in our estimate of what we can extract, and justly extract, from our major enemy, Germany. As a business proposal it would possibly be better to give a discount for cash. Let us see what we can place the figure at. Therefore, you pay us your part, or part of your part, of what the Germans ought to pay to you. The others will do the same, and we will burn the lot." Having got to that point we should turn to the Germans and say, "You have behaved very badly. You were responsible for the war. You were the criminals of Europe. We forget nothing. But as you are human beings, and for human beings there is always a chance of redemption, forswear your bad faith, give up your obstruction, recognize this limited responsibility, but recognize it frankly, give us guarantees that there will be no bad faith in the future, and we will get back to rates of exchange of a calculable level, we will resume trade, and we will readmit you, if you honestly subscribe to the more limited obligations which we recognize you must accept, we will readmit you on a fair and equal footing to the family of Western civilized nations; and then, with that done, as a family of Western civilized nations we can become intelligent physicians to that great invalid in the East—Russia—but not before."

He imagined that Europe was beginning to settle her affairs, that England had paid a big instalment of interest, which incidentally might militate against her purchasing power in the matter of American grain or cotton, and that the weight of a debt of one thousand million sterling was going to embarrass the American markets for the next twenty or thirty years, they might say, "Let us come into the swim again, and help them and

(Continued on 10th of next column.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.)

BANDITRY IN SHANGHAI REGION.
TWO FOREIGN ENGINEERS IN CAPTIVITY.

PEKING, September 11th.
Rentei's Kaifeng correspondent says that Shensi regulars attacked the Bandits in the region of Shanchow, from the west. In the melee which followed the Chinese prisoners escaped, but two foreign engineers remain in captivity.

LOYANG SCHOOL RAIDED.

Bandits recently attacked the Middle School in the Eastern Suburb of Loyang and carried off the principal superintendent and thirty-nine students, all of whom have since been liberated with the exception of five students.

CHINESE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE "EASTENDER" CREATES ERRONEOUS IDEAS.

LONDON, September 9th.
Speaking at the Edinburgh Annual Conference of the Union of Chinese Students in Great Britain, Mr. Mon, the President, protested against the erroneous idea of Chinese life propagated by films and novels, wherein Chinese were depicted as murderers and barbarians living in a land of mystery, where impossible things were possible. These ideas were furthered by the type of Chinaman known as the "Eastender" who was taken as a model.

Mr. Mon asserted that the Chinese regretted and resented the presence of these people and would like to see the whole lot shipped back to China. He advised students to endeavour to remove this erroneous impression by personal contact while they were in Great Britain.

THE CHANGCHUN CONFERENCE.

SOVIET DEMANDS.

CHANGCHUN, September 10th.
After adjourning for three days while the Russian delegation communicated with Moscow and Chita regarding disagreement over the scope of the Conference, the Changchun Conference resumed its sessions on Sunday afternoon. The Russians, acting on instructions from Moscow and Chita, maintained their former view that the negotiations must be conducted between Soviet Russia and the Far Eastern Republic on the one hand and Japan on the other; and that neither the negotiations nor an agreement can be limited to Far Eastern questions alone. The Japanese replied that they would give an answer at Monday's meeting.

Mr. W. S. Fleming, a well-known American attorney, who has been in serious conflict with the Judge of the United States Court for China, attended last week before his Honour Judge Lobinger and made a full and complete apology in connection with the charge against him of contempt of court. Judge Lobinger, in reply, said:—"As far as he, personally, was concerned, he bore no malice whatever against the defendant in this matter. As Judge of this Court, however, the only thing he could now say was that this case is now before a higher tribunal and, therefore, out of the Court's jurisdiction and beyond its power to control in any way. The motion and restoration would be deposited in the files of the case. Any further action must await receipt of the mandate from the Court of Appeal."

The daily average attendance in the parks at Shanghai is given as 14,773 per day, equal to 457,563 visitors per month. In comparison with the total foreign population of the Statement, says the Parks' Report for July, this census indicates that the great majority of residents frequent the parks almost daily. A noteworthy feature of this census is that the frequenters of the Public Garden are more than double that of any previous year; during the week ended July 23rd, 46,001 persons visited this garden. The reason for this marked increase is not apparent, for the Settlement's population has not increased materially this year. It is not materially affected by the Band, as the largest numbers frequent it on Saturdays, over 6,000, and on Sundays, about 7,000, when there is no Band. It provides, however, this year, larger lawn space, and increased seating accommodation.

ourselves out." That was what he believed would happen. He might be totally wrong, but he was convinced that in the long run the thing that counted with peoples was the big view, the high line, the thing that gave peoples a chance. If they could produce that state of mind in the world, if they could gain give confidence and hope to peoples, if they could put a premium at a discount, and relegate mere cleverness of calculation to temporary oblivion, then we could begin the upward march towards a state of the world that might eventually not be unworthy of the ideals for which we fought.

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MATA HARI.

THE JAVANESE SPY WITH A
SCOTS HUSBAND.

That the list of the long series of lovers of Mata Hari, the beautiful dancer and spy for the Germans, who met her death facing a firing party at Vincennes, near Paris, is now expatiating his love intrigue under the guise of a Carthusian monk in a monastery at Cartuja de Miraflores, in Spain, is the statement made with considerable corroborative details in the well-known political *Mercure de France*, says a Paris message of July 10th.

The paper gives a remarkable new version of the romantic and tragic life of the beautiful spy from the age of 14 to her meeting with her last lover, who, before the death of Mata Hari, was a well-known man in Parisian society and whose name is given as M—.

Mata Hari, whose real name was Marguerite Gertrude Zelle, was a daughter of a rich Dutch planter in Java and of a Javanese woman. Her father died when she was a child and her mother, knowing the unfortunate fate of so many Eurasian girls, placed her at the age of 14 as a sacred dancer in a Buddhist temple. She was only 15 years old when a British officer, visiting the island and falling desperately in love with the beautiful sacred dancer, carried her off to India and married her. Mata Hari had two children in India. The eldest, a boy, fell suddenly ill and died. Mata Hari was convinced that he had been poisoned by a native servant, and, taking the law into her own hands, shot the supposed murderer while he lay asleep.

Then, fearful of the consequence of her crime, she fled the country and came to Europe, where she settled down in Paris. Her husband, after many months of painful searching, located her there. He came to Paris, bringing with him his surviving child, and found his wife living in a sumptuous flat under the protection of a German officer of high rank who, under civilian guise, was really working for the German secret service. Mata Hari refused to return to her husband, who finally returned, broken-hearted, to Scotland shortly before the war.

In the course of her intrusion into society and political circles the beautiful dancer made the acquaintance of her last lover, M—, then at the height of social brilliance. When her intrigues were revealed during the war and she was sentenced to death her lover did everything possible to save her from execution.

A week later, after her death, her lover disappeared, and it is only now that he has been traced to the monastery. Efforts have been made to get in touch with him at the monastery, but the superior scoffs at the idea that such a man is a member of his order and says he has never heard of Mata Hari or of her lover.

Once a man joins the Carthusian Order, however, and makes sincere vows of repentance and of a desire to expiate his sins he is lost to the world. His name is neither asked nor revealed and he passes his life in prayer and fasting, never again to look back on the past.

GIRLS' LIFE AS A MAN.

LEADER OF A GANG OF ROUGHS.

The astonishing career of a twenty-five-year girl, Florence Gray, who lived for nearly eight years as a man, is described in dispatches from Philadelphia.

The girl, who is the daughter of a lawyer, adopted male attire after she had worn trousers on a summer yachting trip. As "John McConnell" she obtained a situation as driver of a five-ton motor lorry. After she had been promoted to the position of "foreman" she became the leader of a gang of roughs known as the "Iron Gang," and she kept the members of the gang in order with her fists, earning the sobriquet of "Battling Kid McConnell." Later she became a breaker of hearts and was "engaged" to various girls in quick succession. She also earned fame by swimming the Delaware River, and for some time she added variety to her existence by joining some women in a striptease act—still in the guise of a man. On August 28th she was met on the street by a former member of the "Iron Gang," who, catching her unaware, knocked her senseless with a blow in the face. The police then discovered that "Battling Kid" was a girl.—*Times*.

SPECTATOR'S DEBUT IN THE
BULLRING.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* says the goddess of chance makes and un-makes heroes of the bullring, where the crowds are infected with something of the spirit of Roman gladiatorial days. This was shown recently when the first four bulls invalidated three matadors from the ring. One was seriously hurt. Two bulls remained to be despatched. There was nobody to do the job but at the critical moment a youth jumped the barrier and with straw hat in hand begged permission to carry on. This being granted he took off his coat, donned a red cape and faced the bulls in his shirt sleeves amid thundering ovations. He played and killed the two bulls. He was escorted homewards at the head of a procession of thousands of admirers. The man whose name is Emilio Mendez may achieve fame or have the fate of the poor wretch whom the crowd shouted down for want of skill and daring although he received a terrible wound. A few people, pitying, followed the stretcher to hospital after an urgent and dangerous operation at the ringside.

Making provision for his wife in his will, a Welsh shopkeeper directed that his executors should pay her 5s. or 10s. at a time, as "I have always found through my married life that she has no value of money, nor can she keep it when she gets it."

EX-SERVICE MEN'S TESTS.
CIVIL SERVICE CONUNDRUMS.

During the debate in the House of Commons, on August 2nd, Mr. Hogge and Lieut.-Colonel W. Guinness called attention to the examination papers that had been set for ex-service men temporarily employed in Government departments who applied for permanent appointments at a commencing salary of £80 a year. Mr. Hogge gave the following samples of conundrums set:

Write here the name of the first drink in the following list, if it is only drink, but if it is an under it. Underline whatever you have put. The list was: House, boat, sugar, paraffin, coffee, milk, cheese.

If five multiplied by six equals thirty-five, write down right here. If eight multiplied by nine equals 72, write down wrong here. If you have written down right cross it out. If you have written down wrong alter the figures preceding the words so as to make them really wrong.

Earth, the, the warm sun. Then the discharged soldier was asked to rewrite this sentence so that "the word that would be the middle word, if it were rearranged so as to be true now comes last, whilst the remaining words are in the right order, but the one now first is spelled backwards."

The list of questions was supplemented by Lieut.-Colonel Guinness as follows:—Add together the first three old numbers and if the sum is not an exact multiple of three draw a line through every three in this instruction except the second, but otherwise draw the line under instead of through the same words.

If the line A, B represents a length of 10ft. find the length and breadth to the nearest square foot of the room C, D, E, F.

The public-house is to the barman as the hotel is to the —. The body is to the heart as the clock is to the —. The bubble is to temporary as the universe is to —.

The last conundrum was described by Lieut.-Colonel Guinness as the missing word competition.

Mr. H. Young (Financial Secretary to the Treasury), replying later, said that in the interests of the efficiency of public service it was necessary to have some simple educational test before passing temporary men on for permanent employment. The examination was set by the Civil Service Commissioners in their wisdom. (Laughter.) He was not sure that it would not be possible to make fun of any examination paper. He thought that in one way it was a good paper, in that there was a certain gradation in the difficulty of the questions asked. He was sure he could answer the first question. Then there was one which he thought he might be able to answer and another which he was certain he could not answer. (Laughter.)

GAMES FOR GIRLS.

The conclusions reached by the special committee formed at the instance of the College of Preceptors last October to inquire into the safety of games for girls will commend themselves to all reasonable persons (writes *The Times*). The committee was a distinguished one and appear to have approached its task in a broad and common-sense spirit. Generally speaking, its guiding idea seems to have been that measures tending to increase a girl's physical fitness cannot be detrimental to her.

Physical fitness in this sense includes mental fitness, and so affords a reliable criterion. For the essence of a successful game is that it shall engage and hold the minds of the players. Games must run according to and not against nature, whether masculine or feminine. Here is the fundamental objection to football which the committee condemns, and possibly also to the more strenuous forms of gymnastic exercise. For tennis, netball, lacrosse, golf, swimming, and even cricket there is nothing but praise. These games are mental and bodily tonics, and consequently "must be helpful to their players."

The radical members of the committee, in an important additional report, deal with the relationship of exercise to the peculiar functions of woman as the mother of the race. Their views are expressed with admirable moderation and deserve the very careful study of parents and schoolmistresses. If in some respects they appear to be of a rather revolutionary character, it should be borne in mind that they have been arrived at only after prolonged and careful study. They are conclusions on the evidence, not *a priori* theories adapted to suit the temper of the hour. The report as a whole, indeed, is distinguished by its scientific honesty.

It constitutes a remarkable verdict for the advocates of the healthy girl. Nor does it stand alone in this respect. Converging streams of evidence are now available to prove that the Early Victorian conception of a healthy woman was simply grotesque. Everything in those days seems to have been sacrificed to the production of an ultra-feminine type, a woman so weakened in health as to be incapable of any sustained effort. Possibly behind that conception lurked ideas similar to those which during centuries had expression in the bound and distorted feet of Chinese noblewomen. In any case, it is obsolete; nor have the gloomy forebodings of its adherents been realized. Good health finds its earliest manifestation in good temper and breadth of outlook. These are the distinguishing characteristics of the energetic women who play so large and so successful a part in the active life of the modern world.

A practically unknown golfer, named G. Sarazen, won the American championship, Duncan, Mitchell, and W. L. Hunter, the English representatives, being a number of strokes behind at the finish.

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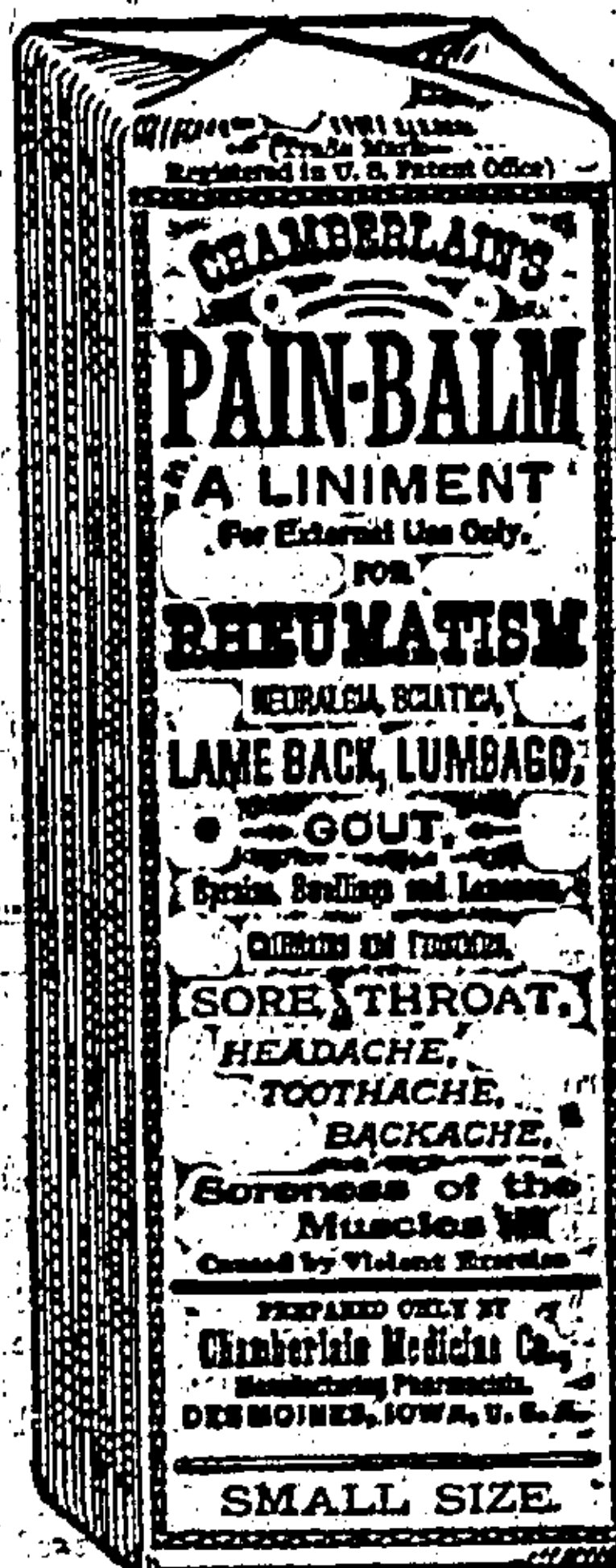
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7-12

Trade

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

September 9th.
Taito Maru, Japanese str., 1,136 tons, Capt. T. Honjo, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

September 10th.
Do Ina Lane, British str., 1,307 tons, Capt. C. J. Stewart, from Manila, none.—Jack A. Tai.

Kishu Maru, Japanese str., 1,567 tons, Capt. H. Onchi, from Saigon, with rice.—O.S.K.

Pauley, Chinese str., 314 tons, Capt. Lee Ping, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Hong Shan S.S. Co.

Scary Bee, British str., 2,704 tons, Capt. R. S. Connolly, R.N.R., from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Turner & Koe.

Taiyuan Maru, Japanese str., 1,294 tons, Capt. K. Katsuramatsu, from Hiohwa, with a general cargo.—Y.K.K.

Takada, British str., 4,222 tons, Capt. R. P. Fyfe, from Moji, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Typhoon, Dutch str., 2,470 tons, Capt. P. Abbo, from Sourabaya, with a general cargo and sugar.—J.C.J.L.

September 11th.
Albatross Maru, Japanese str., 9,068 tons, Capt. T. Yamaguchi, from Tacoma, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Derwent, British str., 1,302 tons, Capt. C. R. Bonstead, from Saigon, with rice.—Thai Thuan & Co.

Ulenanoy, British str., 3,630 tons, Capt. J. Angier, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Longsight, British str., 1,007 tons, Capt. P. Jowitt, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Nagasaki, British str., 5,337 tons, Capt. A. L. Gordon, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Sawa Maru, Japanese str., 6,637 tons, Capt. K. Itano, from London, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Szechuen, British str., 1,501 tons, Capt. J. Gibbs, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Taito, British str., 3,729 tons, Capt. W. Duncan, from Kichang, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Tung Hing, Chinese str., 264 tons, Capt. Chan Chou, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Hui Kwok Yan.

Waikiki, British str., from Canton.

CLEARANCES

September 11th.
Anchor, for Hiohwa.
Anchor, for Shanghai.
Changshing, for Canton.
Chung Hing, for K. C. Wan.
Glenanoy, for Shanghai.
Hiohwa, for Swatow.
Hydrogen, for Swatow.
Indus Maru, for Singapore.
Komatsu Maru, for Singapore.
Kingdon, for Saigon.
President McKinley, for Manila.
Prosper, for Canton.
Shenau, for Singapore.
Singler, for Newchwang.
Sui Yeh, for Shanghai.
Szechuen, for Canton.
Taito Maru, for Canton.
Taito, for Manila.
Wusun, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS

Per s.s. *Takada*, on September 10th:—
 The Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr and Mrs. Parr, Mr. Sellers.

Per s.s. *Sawa Maru*, on September 11th:—
 Mrs. L. Allott, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Brooks, Miss D. E. E. Brooks, Mr. G. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. de Werd, Mr. J. Kyburg, Mr. O. W. O. May, Mr. G. Micken, Mr. L. W. Morrison, Mr. Arthur Rub, Mr. Otto Schroder, Miss L. G. Smith, Mr. H. Sulzer, Mr. H. J. Vollenweider.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Nagasaki on September 11th, at 8 a.m., was to leave at 3.30 p.m., and is due at Kobe on September 12th, at 4.30 p.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Lyons Maru* (New York line) left Manila for Hongkong on September 11th, and is expected here on September 13th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tamba Maru* (Bombay line) left Singapore for Hongkong on September 10th, and is expected here on September 17th.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Bellerophon (Blue Funnel), due October 12th.
Changsha, due October 20th.
Empress of Canada, due Sept. 14th, 6 a.m.
Helena (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 25th.
Japan (B.I.), due Sept. 20th.
Wayra (P. & O.), due to-day, 8 a.m.
Orestes (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 19th.
Polphemus (Blue Funnel), due October 6th.
President Wilson (P.M.), due Sept. 20th.
Taiyuan, due Sept. 20th.
Tamba Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 19th.
Totori Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 23rd.
Tydeus (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 13th.
Tyndarus (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 21st.
Tamagata Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 17th.
Tungate (Blue Funnel), due October 12th.
Yoshino Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 14th.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
HAIBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Metsumoto Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ	City of Bristol	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 15th inst.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	Slavio Prince	Brit.	Prince Line	End of inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via S'PAI & JAP. PORTS & HIOHWA	Dewey	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 10th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & VICTORIA	President Cleveland	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 10th inst.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & VICTORIA	China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 10th inst.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via S'PAI, J. PORTS	Empress Canada	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	About 23rd inst.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Iyo Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst., at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Albatross Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Talithybus	Brit.	Canada Shoen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Kapreva Russia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 18th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Nyara	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 13th inst., at 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SPORN & C.	Amazona	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	About 19th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE & C.	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 15th inst., at 11 a.m.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	Lamedon	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd Oct.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	Teiresias	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th inst.
GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	City of Yokohama	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 18th inst.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	Glennade	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 18th inst.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	Ajar	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th inst.
BOMBAY, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Sembilan	Brit.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 18th inst.
GALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON	Macedonia	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 18th inst.
STRATAIS & CALCUTTA	Takaka Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI	Fookkang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 18th inst., at 3 p.m.
BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE	Vaa Olben	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 18th inst.
WEIHAIWEI, CHUNSON & TIENTSIN	Fernia	Brit.	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	About 25th inst.
HAIPHONG via HIOHWA & RANGOON	Huichow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 16th inst., at 4 p.m.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY	Huichow Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 14th Sept.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 14th Sept.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Tango Maru	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 18th inst., at 2 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Ariana	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th inst., at 11 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Waiship	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 18th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Sawa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Angara	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	About 15th inst.
SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Man ut	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 24th inst.
SAIGON	Teiresias	Brit.	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	About 8th Oct.
DELTA via BANGKOK, SAIGON & SINGAPORE	Teiresias	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 5th Oct., at Noon.
JAPAN	Tikiki	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	About 14th inst.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	Tikiki	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	About 14th inst.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chillar	Dut.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 13th inst., at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & POONCHOW	Kwagchow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 12th inst., at 4 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & POONCHOW	Haibing	Brit.	Douglas Laprak & Co.	On 15th inst., at 1 p.m.
MANILA	Haibing	Brit.	Douglas Laprak & Co.	On 15th inst., at 1 p.m.
MANILA, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, & C.	Longsight	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 15th inst., at 3 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Elkridge	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 25th inst.
	Tian	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 13th inst., at D.L.



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Empress Asia	Nov. 2	Nov. 20	Minnedosa	Nov. 22	Nov. 30
Empress Canada	Nov. 18	Dec. 4	Empress France	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
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 Mr. E. B. Smith
 Mrs. E. Sparke
 Miss A. Square
 Mr. W. v. d. Steen
 Mr. H. Stokely
 Mr. H. T. Tams
 Mr. P. Thomson
 Miss V. Thomond
 Mrs. E. T. Williams
 Mr. C. H. C. Woolven

WEATHER REPORT.

Sept. 10th, at 2.15.—Warning to Hongkong Coast Ports, &c.—A typhoon of unknown intensity within 150 miles of Lat. 24 deg. N. Long. 128 deg. moving W.N.

Sept. 11th, at 11.45.—Warning to Hongkong Coast Ports, &c.—A severe typhoon within 50 miles of Lat. 25 deg. N. Long. 124 deg. E. moving N.W.

September 11th, at 11.35.—Pressure has increased slightly at Shanghai and decreased considerably at Taihoku.

An apparently severe typhoon, which may have been in existence for two more days, passed near Ishigajima last night. It now threatens the coast to the north of Fookchow.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 11th Sept. 0.32 inch. Total since January 1st, 56.51 inches, against an average of 69.18 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Forecast
 Light, variable winds, freshening from westward; fair at first, rain later.

Formosa Channel
 Cyclonic gales.

South coast of China between W. winds, from Hongkong and Luzon, & alonging.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 11th.

	Previous Day at 1 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.70	29.70	29.64
Temperature	81	75	85
Humidity	81	75	70
Wind Direction	E	Calm	N
Force	3	0	1
Weather	C	om	c
Rain	0.19	0.00	0.02
Highest open-air Temperature on 10th	85		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 11th	71		

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Sept. 12th to 18th, 1922.

Day of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Tues	12	5.03	8.1	8.43	2.7
Wed	13	0.53	8.1	9.37	2.8
Thur	14	2.11	4.6	6.85	3.8
Fri	15	1.44	6.2	9.18	3.8
Sat	16	3.39	4.4	7.36	3.8
Sun	17	2.50	6.3	10.54	2.6
Mon	18	5.4	4.4	8.30	4.1
Tues	19	4.4	6.5	0.44	2.3
Wed	20	6.12	4.5	10.36	4.1
Thur	21	5.15	6.5	0.88	1.8
Fri	22	6.18	7.2	0.4	3.7
Sat	23	7.43	5.3	7.40	1.5

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

WATER LEVELS IN ENGLISH FEET AT 10 A.M.

Place of Observation	Highest W.L. over recorded.		Lowest W.L. over recorded.		1922	
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Sept. 10.	Sept. 11.
Wuchow, W. River	+79.60	-2.43	45.0	42.00		
Kongmoon, W. River	+14.70	-0.80	10.30	9.60		
Linkongchow, N. River	+57.00		12.80			
Samahai, N. River	+27.25	-5.00	18.20	19.90		
Shaklung, E. River	+15.15	-0.88	10.30	9.40		

Engineer-in-Chief.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

MANAGING AGENTS—UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

"ELLERMAN" LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO" ... 20th Oct. Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF YOKOHAMA" ... 10th Sept. London, Antwerp, Hamburg & Leith.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

S.S. "CITY OF PARIS" ... mid. Dec. ... Marseilles & London.
S.S. "CITY OF YORK" ... beg. Feb. ... Marseilles & London.
S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... mid. March ... Marseilles & London.
S.S. "CITY OF POONA" ... mid. April ... Marseilles & London.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to:-

REISS & CO., CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

(Tel. Central 780).

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE.

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th Sept.
S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th Sept.
S.S. "PELUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th October.
S.S. "CITY OF MELBOURNE" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th October.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, 32, THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG

(JOHN SWIRE & SOHN, LTD.)

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

REISS & CO., CANTON.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT
DESTINATIONS: SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, CANTON, HONGKONG, SWATOW, AMOY, FOCHOW, SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, CANTON, HONGKONG, SWATOW, AMOY, FOCHOW.S.S. "ANGERS" ... 15,000 ... On or about 15th Sept.
S.S. "AZAY LE RIDEAU" ... 15,000 ... On or about 25th Sept.
S.S. "AMAZON" ... 11,000 ... On or about 19th Sept.
S.S. "ANGOR" ... 15,000 ... On or about 3rd Oct.
S.S. "ANGERS" ... 15,000 ... On or about 17th Oct.
S.S. "AZAY LE RIDEAU" ... 15,000 ... On or about 31st Oct.
S.S. "PORTHOS" ... 20,000 ... On or about 14th Nov.

COMMERCIAL LINE

S.S. "LT. ST. LOUBERT-BIE" ... About 25th Sept.
S.S. "LT. DE MISSISSY" ... 1st part Nov.
S.S. "COM. RAMEL" ... 1st part Dec.

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX (ON APPLICATION)

For further particulars, etc., apply to

CONSIGNATION-TRANSIT-

REPRESENTATION.

Telephone Central 740.

A. JOHARD,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.****HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodations for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAICHING ... Capt. J. R. Thomson ... Tuesday, 12th Sept., at 1 p.m.
HAIHONG ... Capt. W. J. Patterson ... Friday, 15th Sept., at 1 p.m.
HAIPOONG ... Capt. W. S. Turnbull ... Tuesday, 19th Sept., at 1 p.m.

Arrival and Departure from the Company's Wharf (near Rials Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to:-

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.**JAPAN COAL**

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR:-

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.**MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA**

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE, TOKIO.

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG.

P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NOVARA"	4,850	13th Sept. 11 a.m.	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port-Said, Marseilles & London)
"BOUDAN"	6,696	22nd Sept.	Spain, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MACDONIA"	10,612	27th Sept.	(Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp)
"KALYAN"	8,387	11th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	11,000	25th Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,088	8th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NANKIN"	7,000	22nd Nov.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,000	6th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARHAR"	9,000	27th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	7,300	10th Jan., 1923	do.
"FARDINA"	6,880	24th Jan.	do.
"NELLORE"	6,883	7th Feb.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA" ... 6,949 ... 13th Sept., 1 p.m. (Calcutta via Singapore, & Penang)

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA" ... 6,000 ... 5th Oct. (Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne)

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN**S.S. "EGRA" ... 5,108 ... 12th Sept. Amoy, Japan.
S.S. "JAPAN" ... 6,052 ... 22nd Sept. Shanghai & Japan.
S.S. "MANTUA" ... 10,902 ... 24th Sept. Shanghai & Japan.
S.S. "DONGOLA" ... 8,083 ... 7th Oct. Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while await in the carrying steamer.
First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in line of the service of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Hongkong on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to:-**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.**

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & MARSEILLES.

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"LONDON MARU" (Taking Passengers to Europe) Wednesday, 20th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

TACOMA MARU. Regular fortnightly service via SINGAPORE.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO. Regular fortnightly service via SINGAPORE.

"BURMA MARU" Monday, 25th Sept.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE. Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"BURMA MARU" Sunday, 17th Sept.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE & BANGKOK.

"SAIGON MARU" Saturday, 30th Sept.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA via Dairen. Taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. & CANADA. Passenger Service.

"ALABAMA MARU" Saturday, 16th Sept.

NEW YORK via PANAMA. Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"HAWANA MARU" Tuesday, 12th Sept.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.

"ALPS MARU" Friday, 6th Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY. These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KALJO MARU" and "AMAKUSA MARU" Every Sunday.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. Thursday, 21st Sept.

Tel. Central No. 4020. Y. YASUDA, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and NEW YORK

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE" ... End of September.

For Freight and full particulars apply to:-

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

Telephone Central 2165.

Telegrams (Furness).

(Incorporated in Great Britain, 5, George's Building.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SERVICE TO ALTERNATIONS

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 12th Sept., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KANGHOU"	On 13th Sept., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"KANGHOU"	On 13th Sept., 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KANGHOU"	On 14th Sept., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & AMOY	"KANGHOU"	On 14th Sept., 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEEFOO & NEWCHANG	"KANGHOU"	On 15th Sept., 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KANGHOU"	On 16th Sept., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KANGHOU"	On 16th Sept., 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KANGHOU"	On 17th Sept., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KANGHOU"	On 17th Sept., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"KANGHOU"	On 18th Sept., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KANGHOU"	On 18th Sept., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KANGHOU"	On 19th Sept., 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO
Excellent Saloon accommodation, amplitudes, Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Weiping.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central 25.

CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

SAILING SERVICE TO ALTERNATIONS

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australian Ports
"TAIYUAN"	20th Sept.	4th Oct.
"CHANGSHA"	15th Oct.	19th Oct.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Rates; Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

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(John Swire & Sons, Ltd.), Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,

MANAGING AGENTS,

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY**FLEET CORPORATION.****TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE**

Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports US\$ \$620.50 First Class Throughout.

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S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Leaves Hongkong ... Arrives San Francisco ...
S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Leaves Hongkong ... Arrives San Francisco ...
S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Leaves Hongkong ... Arrives San Francisco ...

Sailings and Fares Subject to change without Notice.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BANGKOK.

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

For HAVANA, GALVESTON, NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, TAMPA, BALTIMORE & NEW YORK.

S.S. "ETHANALLEN" ... Oct. 10th.
S.S. "HANOVER" ... Nov. 8th.
S.S. "PATRICK HENRY" ... Dec. 7th.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to:-

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone Central 141. Cable Address "SOLANO." Union Building, Hongkong. Agents at CANTON—REISS & CO.

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REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

for NEW YORK & BOSTON

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FURNACE having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about 5th October.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "PERSEA" ... sailing on or about 25th September.

S.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about 22nd October.

Passenger Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UNLARI" ... sailing on or about 31st October.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

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DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

